

D. PERCY MORGANS IN COURT.

HUSBAND GIVES HIS REASON FOR LEAVING HIS WIFE.

His Dislike of His Father-in-Law, John E. Parsons—Tells How He Carried Off His Children—Beginning of the Wife's Suit for Separation in White Plains.

The little Supreme Court room at White Plains contained many persons conspicuous in the social world yesterday. On one side of the room sat D. Percy Morgan, his mother, his sister, Mrs. Kiesel, and her husband, Randolph H. Kiesel. On the other were John E. Parsons, leading attorney for the sugar trust; Mrs. Parsons, Mrs. D. Percy Morgan, Mr. Parsons's daughter, two of her sisters, Herbert Parsons, her brother, Tompkins McIlvaine, and Henry W. Taft, brother of the former party, was supported by Attorneys Wellman and Gooch of Wellman, Gooch & Smythe. Neither group regarded the other with cordiality.

The occasion for the social alignment in court was the trial of a separation action brought against her husband by Mrs. D. Percy Morgan.

Mr. Taft opened the proceedings in the middle of the afternoon in a matter of fact way by explaining to Justice Keogh that the plaintiff rested her case upon the two grounds of cruel and inhuman treatment and desertion. The cruelty, he said, he would leave for the evidence in the case to develop; on the charge of desertion he gave particulars.

Mr. and Mrs. Morgan were married, he said, in 1883, and for three years prior to last May had resided in the John Jay place at Rye. During this period and before they had had domestic difficulties which culminated on May 29, when Mr. Morgan without previous warning or intimation of purpose to his wife and on a false pretext to his three youngest children, Edith, John and Percy, took them from the house to a place near Philadelphia. There he concealed the whereabouts of the children from Mrs. Morgan, meanwhile making overtures to her only through an attorney and not communicating with her directly until after four weeks, when he sent a letter dictated by a lawyer.

In these communications, Mr. Taft continued, Mr. Morgan threatened violence against any one who should attempt to recover them. Nevertheless, Mrs. Morgan recovered them, as she had a right to do, and since then has resided with them at Rye, her husband meanwhile residing elsewhere. Matters would have gone on in this way had not the defendant visited her home with a pistol on his person. On account of his conduct Mrs. Morgan believed it incumbent upon her to protect herself and was forced into a position where, most reluctantly, she must ask adjudication from the courts.

Mr. Taft sprang a surprise on the opposition by calling to the stand Mr. Morgan himself, and it was evident that he intended, if possible, to establish his case in the novel manner of proving it through the defendant. The same move seemed to say that he did not care to expose Mrs. Morgan or her blood relatives to the trials of the witness stand if it could be avoided.

Mr. Morgan, who was said by the natives of White Plains to have aged perceptibly during the last year, preserved his composure admirably during a trying examination. He looked calm, and his lips were compressed closely in the intervals between questions. In regard to the enticement of the children from home he readily admitted Mr. Taft's allegations.

"It was a Sunday morning," he said, "and Mrs. Morgan was at her father's place at Harrison-on-the-Sound. At 7:30 I drove from the place with the children, telling them we would go to Quaker Ridge, where we might do some hunting. Instead of that I drove to Mamaroneck station, where we took a train for New York and went thence to Philadelphia and from Philadelphia to other places in Pennsylvania until I selected a house to our liking in Ithaca, Delaware county, and began the occupancy of it with them."

Asked if he did not think it was cruel treatment to deprive the mother of the children, if he did not know that worry in regard to them would harass and pain her, Mr. Morgan parried cleverly.

"I knew she would be deeply grieved at their absence," he said, "but I wanted to draw her to a new home where she could support the family properly on my income and could be relieved from the unbearable proximity of her father."

The hypothesis of too much father-in-law Mr. Morgan continued to elaborate as occasion offered. There was got in evidence then by Mr. Taft letters of a business nature which passed soon after Mr. Morgan's departure with the children. He was assistant treasurer of the American Sugar Refining Company, the same company with which his father-in-law was connected, but the business relation was severed soon after the domestic split. Mr. Havemeyer wrote requesting him to sign, no more checks and he replied on June 8, in part as follows:

In reply to your letter, I beg to inform you that when Mr. Parsons secured a position for me in your company, twelve years ago, he assured me that I would receive a salary of \$12,000 in the then near future, provided my work was satisfactory. Soon after my appointment I was told by him that my work was entirely satisfactory, but the salary had not been raised to a sum approximating the amount specified, although I have saved a quarter of a million dollars for the company. In view of the failure to give me the salary I was promised, I have been obliged when I contracted for the place at Rye, for I took it only on the expectation that the salary would be commensurate with its expenses.

COLUMBIA MAN AT GAS QUIZ.

PROF. HALLETT TELLS OF TESTS AT THE UNIVERSITY.

Sets Out to Show That Candle Power Is Affected by Pressure on the Mains, but Has to Admit That He Used the Jet Photometer, Now Discredited.

Prof. William Hallett of the department of physics of Columbia University was put on the stand at the gas investigation in the City Hall yesterday afternoon by Chief Inspector Hughes, for whom he had made a series of tests concerning pressure and candle power.

Beginning March 29 Prof. Hallett had taken the candle power and the pressure of the gas furnished to the university at various hours every day, up to April 9. He testified that these tests showed that the candle power was affected by the pressure on the mains—that is, if the lighting quality of the gas was poor the deficiency in illuminating power could be made up by increased pressure at the expense of higher bills to the consumers. His readings showed that the candle power at the lowest points ranged from 15 to 20.5 and the pressure from 2.6 to 3.9 inches.

"What effect does an increase in pressure and change of light have on the gas burner on the consumer?" asked Mr. Hughes. "Would not he have to burn more gas to get the same amount of illumination?"

"He would," was the answer. "In other words, he would have to pay more money for the same service?"

"Exactly." Prof. Hallett took 22 candle gas as his standard and presented a chart showing the alleged increase consumers have to pay when the quality falls below the point. He estimated that at 16.5 candle-power the consumer had to pay \$3 for the same amount of illumination that is furnished for \$1 with the candle-power at 22. At 19 candles, he said a consumer would be paying at the rate of \$1.75 to \$2.

In answer to Mr. Hughes's questions, he said he didn't mean that the consumers were actually paying \$3 a thousand for gas when the candle-power was only 16.5, but that they would have to pay that amount if they got the full illumination of 22 candles. As a matter of fact, none of Prof. Hallett's tests showed a less candle-power than 18.

The testimony of this witness was listened to with amazement by the officials and attorneys of the lighting combine. It was plain that they had no knowledge that the candle-power was so low. When the committee was going into this phase of the question, said Lawyer Mathewson, "so that we could also be able to put in expert testimony as to the conclusions drawn by Prof. Hallett."

Mr. Mathewson got the witness to read the maximum candle-power records in his table, also the pressure at the time each reading was taken. From these figures it was shown that the pressure was often lowest when the candle-power was highest, which seemed to be a direct contradiction of the theory put forth by Prof. Hallett that pressure was used to boost along the lighting power.

"What standard of measurement did you use in making these tests?" asked Mr. Mathewson.

"The jet photometer," replied the witness, promptly, whereupon the gas men present looked up with interest. When the committee was making a tour of the gas plants on Sunday, one of the things they saw was a jet photometer in the Twenty-first street station. In explaining its workings, Vice-President Addicks told the guests that it was so thoroughly unreliable that it was no longer considered as a true standard of measurement, having been superseded everywhere by the bar photometer.

"And you think the jet photometer is a proper and accurate instrument of measurement, do you?" asked Mr. Mathewson.

"I do," replied the professor, solemnly. "Do you know of any State in the Union, or city in any State where it is recognized as the official standard of testing the candle-power of gas?"

"I do not."

"I notice that you used 22 candle-power as your standard of comparison. Don't you know that the legal standard in this city is 20 candles?"

"I was under the impression that it was 22."

"Did you make these tests yourself?"

"I made from one-fourth to one-half of them."

SERGIUS'S ASSASSIN TO DIE.

Kolalet Tried and Quickly Convicted of Killing the Grand Duke.

Special Cable Dispatch to THE SUN. Moscow, April 18.—The trial of Ivan Kolalet, the assassin of the Grand Duke Sergius, was today closed. Kolalet was found guilty and sentenced to death.

The trial was before the Senate and Krenin law courts at Moscow. The only persons admitted besides the law officials were some Generals and members of the staff of the late Grand Duke.

In answering the formal questions put to him Kolalet said: "I am no criminal. You are not my judges. I am a prisoner of war of the civil war which the revolutionary committee has declared."

The prisoner was then taken out of the court room, his two counsel following him. The counsel returned later, saying they were prepared to defend the prisoner if he were allowed to be present. This was refused.

Witnesses were then examined. The jury, which included the Mayor and the marshal of the nobility of St. Petersburg, convicted the prisoner, who was then taken to the court room to hear his sentence. He was condemned to be hanged. When he heard the sentence he exclaimed: "Execute my judgment openly. I did mine before the eyes of everybody."

He declared that if he were free he would repeat what was called a crime if the revolutionary committee ordered him to. He subsequently asked his friends not to obtain a reprieve for him.

RUSSIAN OFFICIAL KILLED.

Report That Chief of Police in Polish City Is Victim of Poison.

Special Cable Dispatch to THE SUN. BERLIN, April 18.—Newspapers here state that M. Possoff, Chief of Police at Czestochow, Poland, has been assassinated by means of poison.

TO CHICAGO BY AUTO ON BET.

Three Columbia Men Attempt Trip in 12 Days—A Week to Buffalo.

BUFFALO, April 18.—Three Columbia students are trying to drive an automobile from New York to the City Hall in Chicago in less than twelve days in order to win a wager from six of their classmates. The Columbia boys thus engaged are J. J. Valentine of 2000 Broadway, New York, in time for a class lecture at New York in time for a class lecture at the college next Monday morning at 11 o'clock or lose the wager.

Without waiting to change their evening clothes, the three started out. Catron made the trip once before and knew the roads. The next morning they all discarded their evening clothes and got into overalls and jumpers and big gloves. They are dressed that way now.

PLAN OF PENNSYLVANIA TUNNEL.

Two Bore, One Coming Out at Cortlandt Street and One at Fulton.

General Superintendent Frank L. Sheppard of the Pennsylvania Railroad said yesterday that the Jersey City terminus of the Hudson River from lower Jersey City to the lower part of New York will be in Warren street, near Plymouth street, four blocks from the Pennsylvania ferries. The tunnel, he explained, will pass east under the big train shed and thence under the Hudson River, where it will be two hours, the southernly coming out at Cortlandt street and the northerly at Fulton street. Electric cars will go to New York by way of the former and will cross to Jersey through the latter. The tunnels will be connected by loops with the subway.

Mr. Sheppard said passenger elevators would be operated between the Pennsylvania Railroad depot and the tunnel station below. The shaft for the tunnels has been sunk at the foot of York street, just south of the trolley shed.

BELL TO HEAD CASTRO'S ARMY?

Former Colorado Adjutant-General Is Considering Venezuelan Offer.

DETER, Col., April 18.—Sherman M. Bell, former Adjutant-General of Colorado, is seriously considering an offer to be Commander-in-Chief of the entire army of Venezuela. A large salary and almost arbitrary power goes with the job, and Bell says he is very much tempted to "take the offer and make men of those growers."

"If I go down there half measures in anything will not go with me. I will fix that little army up so that it cannot only take care of its own country, but also do a little business in the best outside. I could get a hundred of the trouble in this country to go down with me and there would be more in it than mere commander of the army in a short time."

MUNICIPAL OWNERSHIP TICKET.

Hearst Democracy and Hearst League Plan for Concerted Action.

The Hearst New York Democracy met last night and solemnly appointed a committee to confer with the Hearst Municipal Ownership League, "with a view to agreeing on concerted action" for the nomination of municipal ownership candidates.

John C. Sheehan, who headed the Greater New York Democracy before its control was handed over to Mr. Hearst, is at the head of the movement. The meeting was attended by only a few members. Life seems to have left the old Sheehanite aggregation.

SPECIAL TRAIN RETURNING FROM ATLANTIC CITY EAST MONDAY.

On Easter Monday, April 24, the Pennsylvania Railroad will run a special train of Pullman cars, Dining Car and coaches from Atlantic City to New York leaving Atlantic City at 6:30 P. M. and stopping at Trenton, New Brunswick, Elizabeth and Newark.—Ad.

TO HARASS JAPANESE PORTS.

RUSSIAN ADMIRAL HOPES TO MAKE TOGO SPLIT HIS FLEET.

Rojevsky's Auxiliary Cruisers Head for the Enemy's Coast—Tugara Strait Declared in the War Zone and Shut to Commercial Shipping by Japan.

HAMBURG, April 18.—A despatch from the Far East states that a part of Admiral Rojevsky has detached three of his fast auxiliaries, which formerly belonged to the Hamburg-American Line, to harass Japanese shipping and to raid undefended parts of the Japanese coast, hoping to compel Admiral Togo to weaken his fleet by sending cruisers to chase them.

PARIS, April 18.—A despatch to the Echo de Paris says that a part of Admiral Rojevsky's fleet has been seen off Hongkong. According to a Russian naval staff officer, Rojevsky is trying to capture the island of Formosa and establish a base there.

TOKYO, April 18.—The Japanese newspapers express indignation at the prolonged stay of the Russian ships at Kamranh Bay, French Indo-China. The Jiji Shimpo declares that France is lending the enemy efficient help, and adds that it is now necessary to notify the British Government of the fact and obtain its cooperation in accordance with the terms of the treaty of alliance.

Tugara Strait, the eastern entrance to the Japan Sea and the port of Vladivostok, has been proclaimed within the Japanese zone of defense, and the usual restrictions have been placed upon navigation there.

HONGKONG, April 18.—Confirmation of the presence of the Russian fleet in Kamranh Bay is furnished by the British steamer Islesworth, which spent April 14 in the company of the Russian hospital ship Orel. Next day the Orel joined the fleet in Kamranh Bay. Some of the Russian ships were cruising outside the bay when the Islesworth passed. She answered the inquiries of one of the cruisers and proceeded on her way to Hongkong.

MANILA, April 18.—Customs officers report that two warships supposed to be Japanese scouts are lying in an inlet near Lingayen Gulf, about 120 miles north of Manila. Rear Admiral Tan has hurried the gunboat Queros to the spot to see that there is no violation of neutrality.

LONDON, April 18.—Lloyds' agent at Singapore telegraphs that the steamship Salsburg passed the Russian fleet in Kamranh Bay on April 15. It was coaling.

LONDON, April 19.—A despatch to the Daily Mail from Manila says that sixteen Japanese cruisers and torpedo boat destroyers were scouting off Sampalok Point Tuesday morning. Six Russian cruisers are reported to have been in the Lingayen Gulf since Sunday.

A despatch from Jibuti, French Somaliland, says that some of the ships belonging to the main Russian fleet joined the third Baltic squadron near the Island of Socotra, in the Indian Ocean, whence they proceeded to the Island of Diego Garcia to await the arrival of the fourth squadron, which is expected to arrive at Jibuti in five weeks.

The Chronicle says that Holland is inquiring into a rumor that Japan has established wireless telegraph stations on some of the less frequented of the Sunda Islands. If the rumor is found to be true, Holland will make an energetic protest and probably submit a complaint to the Hague Tribunal.

The alleged indignation in Japan over the supposed violations of neutrality by France seems to be confined to the newspapers and a section of the public. Certainly so far as known, the Japanese Government has made no complaint.

It is pointed out here and in Paris that the Japanese outcry is, to say the least, premature, it not being known whether the Russians have been at any time within the territorial limit at Kamranh Bay. It is believed if they had been they would not have been seen by passing vessels.

Baron Savenstein, the Japanese statesman, who is now in England, stated in an interview yesterday that he did not believe France was encouraging the Russians in a manner to strain France's friendship with Japan.

On the contrary, he believed she was really anxious to have the Baltic fleet get away from French territory, not wishing to be compromised. It was certain that Japan did not intend to seek a quarrel with France. It is reported from Singapore that a Russian agent has cut the cable between Foochow, China and Tamsui, on the Island of Formosa.

SAIGON, April 18.—Part of the Baltic fleet is still off the coast of Indo-China. Some supplies that were brought here have been delivered to these ships.

NEW DOMESTIC LOAN.

Special Cable Dispatch to THE SUN.

TOKYO, April 18.—It is expected that the subscription lists for the fifth Japanese domestic loan of \$50,000,000 will be opened on May 1. The conditions of the loan will be similar to those of the fourth, which bears interest at 6 per cent., is payable in seven years and was issued in 1901. It was issued at the beginning of last month.

GAS TURNED ON IN HIS OFFICE.

Andrew L. Eaton Prisoner in Bellevue on Charge of Attempted Suicide.

Andrew L. Eaton, who lives at 71 Irving place and is a manufacturer of curtain interliners at 143 East Twenty-third street, was locked up in the Bellevue prison ward last night on a charge of attempted suicide. James Boyle, a watchman, heard a noise in Eaton's office about 8 o'clock. The office was dark, but Boyle went in and found Eaton sitting at his desk with the gas jet over his head turned on and the room filled with gas.

Boyle was unable to talk intelligently, so he called a policeman, who also failed to get an thing out of Eaton. He was taken to the East Twenty-second street station and removed from there to the hospital in a carriage, which was hired at his own request.

Eaton is 39 years old. His wife said last night that she could not understand why he should want to kill himself unless it was because he had been greatly overworked of late.

ALBANY BASEBALL GAME.

The Manhattan Aldermen will meet the Brooklyn Aldermen in a baseball match to be played at New Dorp, Staten Island, May 12. The batteries of the Manhattan will be Haggerty and Richter and for Brooklyn Ilaenien and Kevin.

COP STOPS MISSES HAVEMEYER.

Arrests Driver of Auto on Speed Charge—Mr. Havemeyer Gives Bail.

Two young women, presumed to be the Misses Adeline and Electa Havemeyer, daughters of Henry O. Havemeyer, were in an automobile that was taken to the McGowan's Pass Tavern police substation about 5 o'clock yesterday afternoon. Mounted Policeman McNulty charged the auto up the East Drive in Central Park at the rate of eighteen miles an hour.

McNulty spied the auto whizzing on the driveway at 100th street. He dug his spurs into his horse and after a short but exciting chase of about two blocks overtook the auto and put the driver under arrest.

The two young women accompanied the driver into the police station and when they learned that he would not be allowed to leave unless a bond for at least \$100 was given for his appearance in the Yorkville court to-day, one of them said:

"Oh, we'll have to get papa right away."

They went upstairs and telephoned. After a wait of about twenty minutes Mr. Henry O. Havemeyer appeared and accompanied the ladies down to the police station. He filed a bond on his house at 1 East Sixty-sixth street for security. All four then got into the automobile and departed.

CISSY LOFTUS ILL.

Faints Twice While Giving Her Initiations at the Colonial.

Cissy Loftus, who is giving her initiations at the Colonial Music Hall, Broadway and Sixty-second street, fainted just before going on the stage last night. She was revived and went through her first initiation successfully. Her second initiation is of Edna May, and in the middle of it Miss Loftus fainted again and was unable to continue.

MADE \$3,000 OUT OF \$30.

Solomon Zureur and Daniel Westerfield Did It in Four Hours.

Daniel Westerfield and Solomon Zureur, two Jersey City pedlars, recently cleaned up \$3,000 on a little real estate transaction with a capital of \$50 and no experience in real estate matters. They made a contract with William Perrot to purchase some property in Grove street for \$10,000. Perrot considered the bargain a good one as he had not expected to get more than \$5,000 for it.

The pedlars had \$10 between them and they had to hustle around to borrow \$40 from relatives in order to plank down \$50 to bind the bargain. Then they had a consultation with an agent of the Erie Railroad Company and offered to sell their holdings for \$15,000. The company was anxious to get the property and the bill of sale was made out and signed. That was four hours after the first deal. Lawyer Peter James drew up the papers in both transactions.

FLAGLER DIVORCE LAW DEAD.

Repeal Passed by Senate and Sure to Go Through Lower House.

TALLAHASSEE, Fla., April 18.—So far as the Senate is concerned the Flagler divorce law is a thing of the past. Senator Scott's bill repealing the law was passed this morning by a vote of 23 to 8.

In the course of the debate Senator Bailey referred to the divorce measure as the crowning outrage of the age. He spoke of the incidents in connection with the passage of this bill in 1907 and said it was passed because the sole beneficiary, H. M. Flagler, desired it and spent over \$100,000 to secure its passage.

The bill was certified to the House and there is not the slightest doubt that it will pass. There was no open opposition to the bill asking for the repeal in the Senate.

PRESIDENT GETS A BEAR.

Skin of the Only One He Has Pulled Down Brought in by Courier.

GLENWOOD SPRINGS, Col., April 18.—Elmer Chapman, the President's courier, arrived here to-night with the first official news of the hunt. He brought in the skin of the only bear that has been pulled down so far by President Roosevelt.

There have been reports that Mr. Roosevelt had killed numerous grizzlies since he entered the Rockies Saturday morning. Courier Chapman reports that the party started on the trail of another this morning. He denies the story that bear tracks were discovered on the way out Saturday morning and that the game was bagged before the camp was reached.

FIRE ALARM FOR MR. CUTTING'S.

Not a Spark of Fire—Practical Joker Interrupts Dinner Party.

W. Bayard Cutting of 24 East Seventy-second street was entertaining guests at dinner last night when the butler appeared with the announcement that the front hall was full of firemen who wanted to know where the fire was.

Mr. Cutting led a search party, but failed to find any fire. The firemen said that an unknown man had pulled the box at the corner of Macdonald avenue and Seventy-second street and had directed the men to Mr. Cutting's house.

After apologizing, the firemen departed in search of the joker. Among Mr. Cutting's guests were his brother, R. Fulton Cutting, and Mrs. and Mrs. Wilmerding and their daughter.

Discharges All Its Union Workmen. The Prudential Life Insurance Company of Newark has informed all its union workmen, including painters and carpenters, that their services will be dispensed with after Saturday, April 29. The union to which these men belong will take the matter up at a meeting to be held to-morrow night.

EIGHT HYDE CHECKS

Sent to Alexander for Syndicate Profits, Two Big Ones Rejected

This Episode Brought Out With Interesting Matter Touching the Cambon Dinner by Mr. Hyde's Renewed Statement That the President Shared in the Syndicate Profits, to Back Up Which He Produces a List of Checks Aggregating \$61,446.92—Answer Comes Upon the Heels of the Statement

JAMES H. HYDE. Hyde gave out last night this letter dated on Monday and addressed to President Alexander of the Equitable Life:

DEAR SIR: I see by the papers that you deny the statement contained in my letter to Mr. Frick that you participated in the syndicate profits. If you made this denial, please inform me whether you received from me the following checks:

Check to your order, dated July 29, 1904.	\$4,331.30
Metropolitan Street Ry. Co. of New York.	2,882.94
Check to your order, dated April 20, 1904.	2,882.94
Phila. Buto & Wash. L. & S. Syndicate.	2,025.30
Check to your order, dated June 1, 1904.	3,204.43
Imperial Japanese Steamer Co. Syndicate.	1,810.70
Check to your order, dated Oct. 18, 1904.	1,810.70
F. C. & S. L. & S. Syndicate.	1,810.70
Check to your order, dated Oct. 21, 1904.	1,810.70
Norfolk & Western Div. First Lien Syndicate.	25,269.81
Check to your order, dated Jan. 11, 1905.	3,120.70
Check to your order, dated Jan. 23, 1905.	12,323.70
One, Short Note, 25 Year 4 1/2 Syndicate.	
Total, without interest.	\$61,446.92
Yours very truly,	JAMES H. HYDE.

Commenting on this letter Samuel Untermyer, one of the counsel for Mr. Hyde, said:

"It is inconceivable that Mr. Alexander should have denied that he shared equally with Mr. Hyde in the syndicate operations that were conducted under the name of 'J. H. Hyde & Associates.' The checks drawn to his order on the Mercantile Trust Company and Equitable Trust Company, signed 'James H. Hyde, s-a' (syndicate account), indorsed and deposited by Mr. Alexander, amount to \$61,446.92, which is the precise amount of Mr. Hyde's profits. 'There was nothing wrong or questionable in either of these gentlemen in those transactions and neither of them will in my opinion ever be called upon to refund a penny.'

The only wrong and the cruel injustice lies in Mr. Alexander's extraordinary denial, which he is reported to have made of the fact of his participation. While he has not appeared or even acknowledged Mr. Hyde's letter and has put out no authorized denial, he has allowed it to be understood that Mr. Hyde's statement of his participation is untrue.

"When the facts as to these syndicates are known it will be found that these gentlemen acted within their legal and moral rights and for the best interests of the stockholders."

It is amazing that a campaign of vilification and misrepresentation such as this has been carried on by such slender foundations. If there is a single specific charge of a wrongful or questionable act on Mr. Hyde's part we have still to learn what it is.

"When the smoke of this disgraceful struggle by this young man's trustee to take from his ward the value of his property clear away and we are permitted calmly to view the treachery and selfishness of the brutal assault everybody will wonder on what it was based and why the outrage was countenanced."

When the fact that this letter had been given out by Mr. Hyde was made public Mr. Alexander gave out two letters. The first was his reply to Mr. Hyde, which was as follows:

DEAR SIR: Replying to your letter of yesterday, permit me to say that you well know the disposition made of the checks in question. I have no occasion for addressing any inquiry to me on the subject.

I decline to be drawn into a disingenuous correspondence with you for the purpose of covering your position and perverting the facts. Yours truly,

JAMES H. HYDE.

New York, April 18.

The second letter is addressed to the chairman of the investigating